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BRANCH OF SANITARY COMMISSION.

First

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NEW-ENGLAND

Women's Auxiliary Association,

No. 22, Summer Street,

BOSTON.

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U55
1863

BOSTON:
PRENTISS & DELAND, PRINTERS,
40, Congress, corner of Lindall Street.
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Fitchburg — Mrs. E. Torrey.
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Gloucester — Mrs. R. P. Rogers.
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West Brookfield — Mrs. H. Baker.
Westfield — Miss Lucy F. Gillett.
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Winchester — Mrs. C. P. Curtis, jun.
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Worcester — Mrs. T. K. Earle.
,, Mrs. G. W. Richardson.

RHODE ISLAND.

Newport — Miss K. P. Wormeley.

CONNECTICUT.

Hartford — Mrs. S. J. Cowen.

The Annual Meeting of this Association was held, at the Music Hall, Boston, on Wednesday, January 7, 1863, at 7½ o'clock.

In the absence of the President, Dr. Howe, Vice President, occupied the chair. He opened the Meeting with a few fitting and earnest remarks.

The Secretary read the Reports for the year, of the Executive, Industrial, and Financial Committees.

After which, Dr. Howe introduced Dr. Bellows, President of the Sanitary Commission, who occupied an hour in setting forth the principles and modes of action of the Commission. He spoke most warmly and gratefully of the aid furnished by New England; and confirmed the conviction in the minds of those who heard him, that their bounty had been well bestowed.

The Reports alluded to are herewith presented.

REPORT.

The Executive Committee of the New-England Women's Auxiliary Association, in presenting its first Annual Report, would avail of the opportunity to bear heartfelt testimony to the wisdom, liberality, and patriotism that have characterized the contributions of New England to the Sanitary Commission. The year's work has been a success. Let all who have aided in producing the great result, remember this; not in any spirit of boastfulness, but with an humble sense of gratitude to God, who has permitted them to share the labors, and enjoy the reward.

When, a year ago, we began this work, it was in the belief that a few months would see it ended, but today, as we review the past, and look forward to the probable future, we see how little we understood the character of the struggle in which our country was involved. Indeed, who has rightly estimated the length and severity of the war? Who will venture, even now, to say when the end shall be? But until this can be foretold, the duration of our work cannot be measured, for it must continue till the last battle is ended; yes, longer than that, even until the last sufferer is restored to health, or comforted in his dying hours, as far as human aid can help him then.

A few weeks since, one of the members of this Committee went to Washington at the request of Mr. Olmsted, to consult with him,

and others engaged in the same work, as to the best means of increasing the supplies furnished to the Sanitary Commission. She went informed of all the doubts that could be raised, and every rumor to the discredit of the Commission, that carelessness or malice could circulate; determined, if possible, not to allow the interest of the work to blind her to mistakes that might be made in it. The amplest opportunity was afforded by the Commissioners for examining their methods, and the results thereof; and most convincing facts were found to disprove every doubt presented; while it seemed impossible to find ground on which to fabricate a story of cruelty or neglect. Are all human undertakings imperfect? Then the Sanitary Commission must be at fault somewhere. But the honor, the philanthropy, the good sense of its managers, forbid all who know them, to believe that there can be any wilful error, or any serious mistake.

Among the many questions for which our delegate was asked to seek answers, were some of general interest, and we take leave to notice them here.

1. "What is Government doing for our sick and wounded soldiers?"

It is spending an immense amount of money in providing extra surgeons and nurses, medicines, surgical instruments, hospital furniture, cooking utensils, and a partial supply of beds, bedding, clothing, and stores.

2. "Why does not Government do *all?*"

Simply because it cannot, with the means it has at hand for this purpose. How shall it increase these means? Not by throwing more labor and responsibility on the already overburdened departments; but by availing of some channel not already overwhelmed by the pressure of the fight. Such a channel existed. The Sanitary Commissioners were in the field almost as soon as the first soldiers. They were at the disposal of Government. It accepted their services, thereby making them a part of the great whole. Thus, then, in a very true sense, the Sanitary Commission is an arm

of Government; acting harmoniously with it and its officers, seeking not to supplant, but to supplement it, not weakening it by a divided authority, but strengthening it by simple-hearted, earnest coöperation.

3. "Why can the Commission do this work better than any State or local agency?"

Because it is an "arm of Government," and therefore works for the whole country. And because Government has granted it facilities that could not be given to any narrower agency. The most pressing need of the men is, of course, felt directly after a battle. Then, a feather's weight may turn the balance for life or death. Here, on the bloody field, before the roar of the artillery has ceased, stand the agents of the Commission, with, may we say, an *exhaustless* supply of the means of saving life, and relieving suffering? Ah! that word "exhaustless," depends on you and me, and each loyal non-combatant in our land. But there they stand, ready to relieve all the sufferers,—if we have furnished the means for all,—knowing no difference between Maine men and Iowans, for are they not equally fighting for a common cause, and entitled to share equally in a common relief? Which men shall come first under their care? Thank God! *they* say "those suffering most; those whom one-half hour of delay will send out of the reach of human care and sympathy forever." Is there a mother, a wife, a sister, a loving woman in our land, who will not bless the Sanitary Commission for this human view? Or would each one who has given her dearest to her country, prefer to trust him in that hour of peril, to her State's agent, who might go about, losing golden moments, in searching here and there for men, who, in a time of peace, gladly brought their identity within the limits of a State boundary, but who, at their country's call, nobly merged all minor differences in one hope, one faith,—Liberty and Union. But this is not the extent of the inadequacy of any sectional aid. It cannot be had on the battle-field, even for its own exclusive objects of care. The Commission keeps up a regular communication with the generals in command, who call upon it to

establish its depots of supply near each advancing division; and as the base of operations changes from time to time, the commissioners are notified to change their depots, keeping always as near the front as possible. And again, Government has, as we have said, afforded to the Commission every possible facility for transportation, which is so difficult in the confusion inseparable from a great battle. It is obvious that no limited agency could share these inestimable advantages. Thus practically, as well as by authority of Government, this work rests with the Sanitary Commission, and must be left undone, if it has not the means of doing it. So all questions are resolved into one, which it concerns us deeply to ponder, and faithfully to answer. Shall the Commission be enabled to do the work thoroughly? Consider, for a moment, that it cannot "levy taxes," that it has no "revenue," of any sort or kind, but what is furnished by the volunteer contributors of the North, and can we escape the conviction that we, personally and collectively, are charged with a terrible responsibility; that the saving of many lives rests with us, that the relief of untold agony is in our hands? Friends, fellow-workers, the time for considering this work as something we may choose or refuse is past. It ended at the moment when we accepted the war as no play, but a bitter, to very many of us, a life-long reality. At that moment, our share of the trial ceased to be anything but a solemn duty, no less solemn, indeed, than the duty of fighting to vindicate those sacred rights, for which we can only work and pray. Are we ready to accept this responsibility? If so, let us, at the beginning of a new year, renew and deepen our pledge to place our offerings on the altar of Federal Union, and a common cause. Our whole power, wisely bestowed, will do all that the occasion requires, but anything less than this, will leave things undone that we shall not like to think of when the distractions of the hour are past, and we are left face to face with Eternal Justice, alone. But we do not mean to lay up grievous memories. The quick current bears us on, yet not too fast to allow us time to realize what we ought to do, and to do it. The Sanitary Commis-

sion asks our hearty coöperation; it gives reasons for its plea. Let us weigh those reasons carefully, and in the spirit of self-forgetfulness; remembering how grave is the subject with which we have to deal.

The contributions of the year have been from cities, towns, and villages, scattered throughout New England. To a large extent they have been furnished by societies formed for the very purpose. We are in correspondence with 750 such societies, and it is greatly to be desired, that one should now be formed in every place not already coöperating in this way.

A member of each society is usually constituted our regular correspondent, from whom we learn of the state of affairs in her neighborhood, and who asks of us such information as is needed there, and which we are constantly receiving from Washington. In this way, any request made from Washington, is circulated through the country without delay, and every sewing-circle may know at once what is most needed; so that not one unneeded stitch may be set. The recent organization of a general sewing-circle, in Boston, has proved, beyond question, that large cities as well as small villages, may work to advantage in this way. And let us here make grateful mention of the invaluable aid rendered by our Associate Managers. Numbering nearly one hundred, and living in various parts of New England, they have come into personal relations with thousands of our fellow-workers, who could not have been reached effectually by letters only; meeting their doubts, spreading special as well as general information about the Commission, and keeping us informed of the condition of the work. Individual aid, too, has been offered us in every shape, and to an unlimited extent. Scores of friends meet daily at 22, Summer Street, to unpack, assort, re-pack, and forward supplies. All these operations involve the keeping of many books, and the writing of a vast number of letters. Every gift that comes accompanied by the donor's name, is at once acknowledged. Thousands of dollars, hundreds of thousands of articles, pass through our office; and no single thing has, as yet, been

lost. Can we fitly acknowledge the value of the volunteer aid that has secured such a result? Nor can we do any justice to the assistance rendered us in all other possible ways. The commodious rooms which we occupy have been generously furnished by their owner, without cost or charge. The city (and as far as we have sought their aid, the country) newspapers have been our friends, helping us to reach the public as no other method could. A great deal of our freight has been carried entirely free; very much at reduced rates, and now to crown the year with generous deeds, and fill the cup of our gratitude to the very brim, the corporations of all the railroads centering in Boston, with their branches, and many of their connections, have given permission to our contributors to send all freight over those roads without cost, if marked distinctly for "N. E. W. A. A., 22, Summer Street, Boston." The little boy comes to spend the hours of his holiday in working with us; the woman who has nothing to give but her needle, places that at our service, — and so on, and so on, — forgive us that we attempt the impossible work of recounting the blessings showered upon the New-England Women's Auxiliary Association in the year that has passed. Already we have lingered too long over the pleasant theme; but we cannot close without saying a word of the future.

The Commissioners have asked New England to aid them in the supply of the Newberne, and some other coast troops, and to lend a helping hand to the army of the Potomac. The West has its own heavy burdens to bear. It is doing its share of the work nobly, under the charge of resident and travelling commissioners. Occasionally it needs our help, but in the main, can provide for the troops stationed within its own reach. So far as this can be done, it is better not to incur the immense expense of western transportation. Every cent spent needlessly in freight charges is lost to the great cause. The work is best done by those nearest at hand. We then expect our contributions to be chiefly used for the coast and the army of the Potomac. Freight comes free to us, as we have

said, over many roads. Everything sent from us, goes coastwise, free also. And thus the contributions of the interior can be landed on the shores of North Carolina without charge, except when passing over other railroads than those indicated. Undoubtedly, railroad corporations in the other New-England States will afford facilities for free transportation within their State limits, as Massachusetts roads have done. For freight to Washington the charge is very small, and the hundreds of dollars saved monthly, in this way, will go far to lighten the greatly-increased expense of materials of every kind, and of hospital supplies.

The past has done bravely; but the future has larger demands in store. The increase of the army, with added months of hardship and disaster, claim greater activity on the part of all who would serve the suffering soldiers. At times, a shade of discouragement seems to hang over the work. But a new year brings fresh hope in every right undertaking, and justice to the past forbids us to be lacking in hope for the future.

Respectfully submitted by the

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

JANUARY, 1863.

NOTE. — In order to afford Dr. BELLOWS as much time as possible, for his Address, more than one-half of the preceding Report was omitted, in the reading at the public meeting.

	RECEIVED.	FORWARDED.						
		WASH-INGTON.	WEST AND S. WEST, via PHILA.	NEW-BERNE.	ST. LOUIS.	LOUISV'LE.	SHIP ISL.	TRANS. D. WEBSTER.
Bedsacks	9,363	7,975	640	449			16	
Quilts	8,371	2,749	1,501	306	225	280	100	
Blankets	1,847	679	295	600		152		121
Sheets	22,082	18,740	1,316	811	431	242	343	
Pillows	3,651	1,727	784	300	200	506	45	
Pillow-cases	22,746	8,164	5,388	551	310	426	345	
Pillow-sacks	820	618	193					
Cushions	8,472	6,535	1,654		166	86		
Towels	54,450	45,457	4,518	1,307	550	146		967
Wrappers	3,664	2,567	644	198	81	58		50
Slippers and Shoes, pairs	11,755	8,658	2,062	296	142			
Woolen and Cotton Socks, pairs	25,933	12,998	375		6,696	656	550	250
Handkerchiefs	52,152	45,538	4,195	487			76	300
Mittens, pairs	5,387	551			3,022	130		
Caps and Hats	1,191		329		27			206
Scarfs					193			
Undervests and Flannel Bandages	1,902	1,688			205			
Old Clothes, cases	29	22						2
Flannel Shirts	12,863	10,537	1,391	308		100	190	153
Flannel Drawers	7,265	4,865	888	404	165	57	408	45
Cotton-flannel Shirts	1,145	186	525		47		123	156
Cotton-flannel Drawers	4,671	3,736	734				36	155
Cotton Shirts	47,596	37,042	3,598	607	546		404	
Cotton Drawers	31,356	27,173	390	532	125		233	269
Havelocks	1,667				1,437			
Books, cases	115	18	30				4	4
Lint, Bandages, old Cotton and Linen, cases	580	417	30	9	1	2		6
Fans, cases	7	4	1					2
Cologne, Bay Rum, &c., cases	15	12	2					1
Soap, Sponges, Mutton-tallow, cases	11	10						
Hospital Furniture, cases	12	2		5				5
Washing Machines	6	6						
Surgical Instruments, cases	1	1						

	RECEIVED.	FORWARDED.						
		WASHINGTON.	WEST AND S. WEST, via PHILA.	NEWBERNE.	ST. LOUIS.	LOUISV'LE.	SHIP ISL..	TRANS. D. WEBSTER.
Dried Fruit	126	105	2	4				
Fresh Fruit	204	120	1	51				22
Pickles	62	50	3					1
Wines	307	242	34	17				2
HOSPITAL STORES; viz.,—								
Jellies, Preserves, Condensed Milk, Farinaceous, Beefstock, Tea, Sugar, Cocoa, &c., Herbs, Sirups, Tamarinds, Domestic Wines, Cases	770	602	42	33		2	58	18
MISCELLANEOUS; viz.,—								
Instruments, Cotton Cloth, Flannel, Oil Silk, India Rubber, Tin Cups, &c., Fans, Games, Tobacco, Combs, &c. Stationery, Sponges, Cases	237	144	15				5	15

We have also distributed the following articles: —

Convalescent Camp, Annapolis. 26 boxes books.

Hospital, Newport News. 2 boxes bandages, 3 boxes stores.

,, *Point Lookout.* 2 boxes books, 7 boxes old linen, 173 pairs slippers.

,, *Georgetown.* 7 boxes books, 2 boxes wine.

,, *Fortress Monroe.* 1 box ———

,, *Beaufort.* 8 boxes stores, 2 boxes books.

,, *Portsmouth Grove, R. I.* 431 pillow-cases, 58 flannel shirts, 52 flannel drawers, 50 pairs socks, 25 quilts, 3 cases lint.

New-England Relief Rooms, N. Y. 73 canes and crutches.

Mississippi Flotilla. 4 boxes books.

Fort Columbus, Ohio. 100 pairs mittens.

Fort Warren. 9 pairs mittens.

1st Massachusetts Cavalry. 400 pairs mittens, 597 caps.

12th Massachusetts Volunteers. 275 pairs mittens.

28th ,, ,, 100 pairs mittens.

24th ,, ,, 58 work-bags, 230 havelocks.

44th ,, ,, 15 bedsacks, 10 blankets, 10 quilts, 20 flannel shirts, 20 pillow-cases, 40 sheets, 10 pillows, 12 cot. shirts.

To Mr. Olmsted, Transport James River. 1,526 cotton shirts, 1,199 cotton drawers.

W. Platt, jun., Philadelphia, for Chambersburg. 968 pillow-cases, 390 pairs cotton drawers, 140 flannel shirts.

Given to Individuals, and the Hospitals, Boston. 72 flannel shirts, 44 flannel drawers, 239 pairs socks, 190 cotton shirts, 2 quilts, 1 pillow, 3 pillow-cases, 534 towels, 7 sheets, 3 wrappers, 12 pairs mittens, 30 pairs cotton drawers, 8 handkerchiefs, 12 under-vests, 50 caps, 31 pairs slippers, 130 fans, 2 boxes books, 4 boxes stores, lint, bandages, and old cotton and linen.

Special Boxes. — 150 boxes.

First Annual Report of the Industrial Committee,

For the Year ending Dec. 12, 1862.

We have cut, during the year, 34,142 articles, consisting of 5,709 flannel drawers; 8,787 flannel shirts; 227 pairs slippers; 5,353 bed-sacks; 167 pillow-sacks; 65 woolen caps; 1,176 cotton shirts; 425 cotton-flannel drawers; 9,504 cotton drawers; 108 handkerchiefs; 49 towels; 141 sheets; 16 pillow-cases; 5 dressing-gowns; and 410 paper patterns. These patterns have been distributed to the public, to assist them in making garments the right size and shape. All the above-named articles have been made gratuitously, some by sewing societies, and very many by poor women, who are paid for their work by benevolent ladies and gentlemen. We have received the following very acceptable donations of material,—9 bales and 1 piece of flannel; 2 bales and 5 pieces of cotton; 3 cases, 1 bale, and 7 pieces of bed-ticking; 8 pieces of cotton flannel; 50 skeins of yarn; 9 dozen handkerchiefs; 3 pieces crash, for towels; and a lot of pieces of carpeting, for slippers. We have spent for materials, $22,081.71, as follows,—for flannel, $14,906.27; for buttons, tape, thread, &c., $559.47; for silecia, $524.63; for paper for patterns, $28.22; for cotton, $2,564.94; and for ticking for bed and pillow-sacks, $3,498.18.

All of which is most respectfully submitted by

Mrs. FRANK W. ANDREWS, Chairman.

The NEW-ENGLAND WOMEN'S AUXILIARY ASSOCIATION (*United States Sanitary Commission*)

Dr. *in account, to Dec.* 12, 1862, *with* GEO. HIGGINSON, *Treasurer.* Cr.

To Cash paid —		By cash received —	
For materials for garments and bedding	$21,989.59	Of sundry individuals and societies . . .	$25,861.33
,, surgical instruments and appliances . .	510.61	,, sundry persons — proceeds of theatrical, musical, and other entertainments	3,085.44
,, "Daniel Webster," hospital steamship .	1,603.59	,, J. Huntington Wolcott, treasurer of Boston branch U. S. Sanitary Com.	3,000.00
,, edibles — forwarded to Washington . .	1,069.23	" children's fairs, held at various places .	366.53
,, hospital stores — forwarded to Newberne	1,272.67		
,, freight on sundries, transported by rail .	1,587.51		
,, expenses at rooms, 22, Summer Street, including fuel, stationery, printing, wages of porter, carpenter-work, &c. .	1,977.95		
" cooperage and truckage	569.44		
Balance to new account	*1,732.81		
	$32,313.30		$32,313.30
		DEC. 12, 1862. By balance, in hands of treasurer . . .	$1,732.81

(E. E.)

GEO. HIGGINSON, *Treasurer.*

BOSTON, DEC. 12, 1862.

*NOTE. — $1,000 of this balance was appropriated for the purchase of materials for bed-sacks before the year ended. Also, $500 for repairs on rooms.

No. 6.

BRANCH OF SANITARY COMMISSION.

SECOND

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NEW-ENGLAND WOMEN'S AUXILIARY ASSOCIATION,

No. 22, Summer Street,

BOSTON.

BOSTON:
PRENTISS & DELAND, PRINTERS,
40, Congress, corner of Lindall Street.
1864.

OFFICERS FOR 1864.

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S. G. HOWE	VICE PRESIDENT.
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REPORT.

The Executive Committee of this Association, in presenting its SECOND ANNUAL REPORT, would heartily congratulate its fellow-workers on the continued success of our cause. The blessing of God has rested upon it during another year; and thousands of men, women, and children have united in sustaining and carrying on a work, the need of which cannot be questioned. The record of a second year is closed. Before we open a fresh one, let us pause for a moment, and gather up, briefly, the results of the past, that we may learn from them penitence for our mistakes and shortcomings; gratitude for whatever seems well done; but above and beyond all, — that we may be enlightened as to our future duty, and be inspired to a more solemn and entire consecration to it.

Let us look at the whole matter from three different stand-points, indicated by the questions.

What is the Sanitary Commission doing?

What has New England done to aid it?

What ought she to do in the year to come?

First, what is the Sanitary Commission doing? — Let us, in imagination, raise a regiment, go with it to the seat of war, and following it through every possible experience, — see first what the Commission does for it, — is to it, — in all the vicissitudes of army-life. The boys are mustered in; they are ordered off. To-day they take the last leave of home, of friends, of the privileges and

restraints of civilized, christian society. Mothers, wives, sisters, friends, you must let them go; you have given them up to God and your country; your eyes may never look upon them again; your hands never minister to them, in their sorest need. Where is your comfort and your sure support in this dreadful hour? In God, — yes, and in one sense, *only* in Him. But He works by human agencies. What has been His chief agency to the sufferers since a sudden war burst upon us? A liberal and humane Government, first and chief of all. And let us here gratefully record the testimony of many of those who have had full opportunity for knowing the facts in the case, who agree in expressing the opinion that our rulers have been sincere in their determination and earnest in their endeavors to lighten, as far as possible, the sufferings attendant on war; and furthermore that their success has been all that we had any right to expect. That Government has made and is still making good progress in the matter, seems sure. But early in its new experience, it saw two things clearly. First, that it could not be alone responsible for the work of relief. Second, that the women and non-combatants of the country would demand to take some part in a war, whose battles they could not fight. And, putting these two things together, it authorized a board of philanthropists and medical men, to take charge of such portion of this duty, as itself could not well perform. And thus, simultaneously with the raising of our early regiments, was instituted the Sanitary Commission, — next to Government, God's chief agency in this work of relief. But this digression has given our imaginary regiment time to make its appearance on its first camp-ground. Whom does it meet as it looks about to find fit places to pitch its numerous tents? The agents of the Commission, whose business it has been to study into the requirements of health, in camp-life. They are ready, with hints and with help, for inexperienced or careless officers and men; and no one can compute the number of lives saved, and the amount of sickness avoided, by attention to sanitary conditions, of which we were unavoidably ignorant in the routine of peaceful home-life. But,

though the most favorable site possible has been chosen, and our regiment has done its best to secure health, some of our boys have fallen sick, and perhaps their surgeon has not all he needs for them, nor can Government furnish it, just there and then. But our agency has a supply in reserve, for this emergency, for it knows that war must be a series of emergencies, and it strives to be prepared for all. And now comes on the battle, and extra force is needed to take care of the numbers suddenly prostrated by wounds and exposure. Men, and women too, enlisting in Sanitary Commission's service, have worked on the battle-field, since the first battles, binding up wounds, staying with stimulants and food the ebbing life, and softening, in countless ways, the horrors of the dreadful scene. Some of them have been taken prisoners, while doing this work, and have learned what life in a Richmond prison is. Others have given their lives a sacrifice in this holy service. But the battle is over, and an examination of the wounded shows that some are permanently disabled. They must be helped to get their discharge papers. They must go to Washington for their pay, or to make application for a pension. They are too feeble, in many cases, to do this for themselves. Government has aided the Commission in establishing, in Washington, homes for these men, where they may rest, and await their pay; and our agents take them by the hand as brothers, and carry them through the necessary routine, that secures to them a pension, it may be, or correct papers of discharge, and the money they have fairly earned. And now our disabled men, saved from the snares that are laid by many a sharper, to take advantage of their helplessness, are ready to go home. Who instituted those floating hospitals, and those hospital-cars, that have brought so many weary, war-worn men back to the homes whence they went out, strong and valiant for the fight? Again we recognize the hand of the Sanitary Commission; who also have established temporary homes and lodges in many cities and towns, for the refreshment and shelter of those who must stop by the way. And if some

are too thoroughly broken down to bear the journey alone, its agents are ready to go with them, and to leave them at their own firesides. Nor are the dead left uncared for. Our agents have caught from many dying lips the last messages for wife or mother, have offered the consolations of religious hope and faith, have closed the eyes for their long sleep, and have only ceased their efforts when the last service has been rendered to the lifeless remains. But a worse fate than wounds or peaceful death may await our men. Thank God that the Sanitary Commissioners have stood, and will stand while the need lasts, on the border line, to send constant support to the brave fellows in the dungeons of the rebel States. Are they paroled? — a dreary life is before them, until they are exchanged, and their very manliness threatens to fade away in inanition and disgust. But the Commissioners are busy in their behalf, — seeking, by books, by games, and by athletic sports and exercises, to keep off the ready doom of demoralization, fatal to them as soldiers. Is it less fatal to them as men? Can a soldier be found in any other condition than those described? If so, a Sanitary Commissioner may be found there, too, ready to do what he can for the men in need.

But, says some patient listener, is there no other agency for our soldiers, but this? Yes, many others. We do not claim that this is the only one. We do claim, — for such is the simple truth, — that it is the oldest; that, being authorized by Government, it has enjoyed its great confidence and support; and further, that it is the only agency that keeps a constant knowledge of the needs of the whole army, and of the supplies for relief in store, all over the country, — by these means being able not only to send supplies where they are needed, but, what is vastly more important, being able to send them where they are *most* needed, which obviously cannot be done without a knowledge of all the needs, and a comparison of one with another. If there are only half shirts enough to clothe all who would like them, shall we send them indiscriminately to private hospitals, and in answer to the calls of nurses anxious to make their own wards perfect in their appointments? Or shall we

put them in a way to reach those poor sufferers on the most distant battle-fields, lying on the ground, with only the sky for their roof? The Sanitary Commission is the only agency that has full knowledge of all the facts in the case, and so can compare the destitution of all parts of the great army.

And, says some one else, does the Sanitary Commission really take care of all the sufferers? No, it does not; it never has; because it never has had supplies enough for all. We claim for it that it has facilities for doing the whole work, in the simplest way. Its system covers the whole ground. Give it means enough, and no man will be neglected. Stint its supply, and it must often "pass by on the other side." But it will only pass the lesser sufferer to save the greater.

And this brings us to our second question: What has New England done to aid the Sanitary Commission?

Much, very much. Let us be thankful that she has possessed and used such great means for service. More, too, she has done than in the preceding year, as our statistics show; and this, notwithstanding the very great cost of all materials for hospital supplies, and the additional fact that the stores laid up in peace had been exhausted in the first year of war. How gladly we would render, if we could, a detailed account of the different ways in which our fellow-workers have served the great cause.

The old world sends us contributions. From Canada, too, they come. An Associate Manager writes, — "The most enthusiastic company of workers I have met was at D——, just on the line between Vermont and Canada, where the assembly was partly made up of ladies from Canada, who came 'across the line' to learn what could be done for our sick and wounded soldiers. They have already sent large contributions to the Sanitary Commission, and propose to work regularly for it, either by themselves or in connection with the Society at D——, of which two of them are officers." An Associate Manager in Maine writes, — "Some towns in this neighborhood do not even rejoice in a name; their only distinction is a number. We have had a contribution of one

dollar, from little children, in two of these nameless settlements. The postmaster of the nearest town sent the money, with the names of the children. The sums given ranged from three to five cents each." The children's mites, given, like the "widow's," in the Master's service!

Shall we try to specify further? Shall we say that our large and delightful office has been lent us for another year, free of all cost? Shall we try to speak of the increased co-operation of the proprietors of railroads, telegraphs, expresses, newspapers, and so on, — an almost endless story? Shall we attempt to enumerate the hundreds of societies, and the thousands of individuals all over New England, combined in the great work? Time would fail us to do more than make a poor beginning of the list of benefactors. Let us be content to offer our warmest thanks, in behalf of the suffering soldier everywhere, for the blessings showered upon him through the New-England Women's Auxiliary Association, in the year that has just closed.

But have we done enough? When we reflect upon the peace and abundant prosperity of New England, upon her physical, mental, and moral resources, we cannot feel that she has done her full share in this great work of relief. And this consciousness of deficiency naturally suggests our third question:

What ought we to do for the Sanitary Commission in the year to come?

One of our latest letters from Washington says, —

"I can only say that we shall be glad to have any of the following articles at this depot, as we are entirely out of all:

Blankets,	Beef Stock,
Quilts,	Farina,
Bed-ticks,	Tea,
Pillow-ticks,	Tobacco,
Woolen Drawers,	Crackers,
Cotton-flannel Drawers,	Dried Fruit,
Cotton-flannel Shirts,	Brandy,
Slippers,	

and there are few things that could come amiss, as we have only a moderate supply of any other staple article."

The Richmond prisons stand ready to absorb everything that can be poured into that channel. We have many thousands of men now in our hospitals. Our army numbers hundreds of thousands. The weather, for months to come, will be a bitter enemy to contend with; and everywhere fighting may occur, to swell the list of wounded and dying. Are these incentives insufficient to rouse us to the utmost endeavor? Then let us ask ourselves the question, —

Have we really any choice in the matter? Has not God given it to us, as a solemn and a daily duty, to take care of His "sick and in prison," "hungry," "thirsty," and "poor?" There is but one answer. The responsibility is plain. A large portion of our daily lives belongs to our country, in this time of war. Let us freely offer such amount of physical power, working for the common weal, as we deeply owe. Let us add to this our wisest thought, our moral strength, and our tenderest sympathies, all consecrated and harmonized by a deep religious purpose. Let us remember that every one can do a share, larger or smaller, towards bringing the war to an end, as well as in the immediate work of carrying it on. So working and so living, our finished record will be one that we may look upon with thankfulness, and that God will approve.

Respectfully submitted by the

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Dec. 21, 1863.

	Receipts from Dec. 12, 1862, to Dec. 13, 1863.	Sent to Armies of Virginia and the Prisoners at Richmond.	To Baltimore and Philadelphia, for Gettysburg.	To Newberne.	To Charleston.	To New Orleans.	Rooms for Special Relief, 76, Kingston Street, Boston.	Minor Distributions. (See next page.)	Total of Distributions.	On hand Dec. 13, 1863.
Cotton shirts	29,705	29,083	1,986	404			91	197	31,761	
Cotton drawers	19,792	18,212	1,182	248			79	183	19,904	
Flannel shirts	16,657	14,258	1,119	308	1,559	200	160	105	17,709	
Flannel drawers	9,570	6,952	2,183	272	1,109		65	43	10,624	
Cotton-flannel shirts	2,551	2,253	296					2	2,551	
Cotton-flannel drawers	8,560	7,931	368	248			3	10	8,560	
Stockings	32,186	24,894	5,032	275	1,416		196	74	31,887	299
Slippers	14,386	8,008	4,972	599	1,011	257	62	37	14,946	
Handkerchiefs	25,969	24,369	2,301	614	900		61	31	28,276	
Mittens	1,071	1,244						320	1,564	
Wrappers	3,821	2,934	509	162			1	44	3,650	171
Caps	2,197	2,173						24	2,197	
Slings	2,294	2,290					4		2,294	
Body-bandages	869	859					10		869	
Ration and work-bags	649	649							649	
Towels	20,184	16,236	2,474	1,006	313		66	46	20,141	43
Cushions	4,730	3,462	1,028	361	277				5,128	398
Sheets	12,105	7,329	2,049	973	786	797	141	30	12,105	
Quilts	5,517	4,150	200	600	458		50	1	5,459	58
Blankets	3,003	2,509		300	142	23	29		3,003	
Bed-sacks	4,384	2,066	1,422	612	389	132	24	35	4,680	
Pillow-sacks	641	757							757	
Pillow-cases	11,223	12,069	1,369	610			80	365	14,493	
Pillows	2,234	1,978		100			49	7	2,134	100
Fans	2,231	2,231							2,231	
Crutches, &c.	144	144							144	
Old Clothing, cases	17	16	2						18	

Lint bandages, cases	115	83	26	9				57	175	
Books and pamphlets, cases	69	54		3	1			8	66	3
Cologne, baywater, &c. ,,	91	46	42	2	1				91	
Medicines, ,,	6	3		3					6	
Wines and spirits, ,,	580	286	223	48	23				580	
Syrups, shrubs, &c., ,,	386	185	186	13	2				386	
Jellies and preserves, ,,	230	200	23	6	1				230	
Farinaceous, ,,	415	219	128	14	54				415	
Pickles, ,,	310	200	108	1	1				310	
Tea, coffee, chocolate, &c., cases	329	159	116	4	50				329	
Beefstock, &c., lbs.		970		850					1,820	
Condensed milk, cases,	229	117	57	4	51				229	
Dried fruits, ,,	396	371	9	14	2				396	
Tamarinds, ,,	230	37	186	7					230	
Salt fish, ,,	124	2	26		96				124	
Sugar, ,,	63	38	19		6				63	
Crackers, ,,	217	100	83	4	30				217	
Fresh and canned fruits, and vegetables, } bbls.	212	97	2	2	111				212	
Herbs, cases,	10	10							10	
Ale and cider, ,,	37	29			8				37	
Extract of ginger, ,,	10	6	1	2	1				10	
Chloroform, ,,	2			1	1				2	
Soap and tallow, ,,	15	11	2	1		1			15	
Hospital furniture, ,,	13	5		8					13	
Miscellaneous, viz., ,, Games, Stationery, Spices, Combs, Cravats, Netting, Splints, Sponges, Cheese, Pipes, and Tobacco.	39	26	7	4	1	1			39	
Special cases to various addresses	170								170	*See Note.

*There were large numbers of these various articles on hand Dec. 13, 1862, which explains the discrepancies between our receipts and distributions, for the year just passed.

Rev. J. M. Manning, Newberne. — 3 cases books.

Chaplain Henries, Convalescent Camp, Annapolis. — 5 cases books.

Invalid Camp, Wenham. — 12 towels, 12 sheets, 12 pillow-cases, 6 pairs slippers, 1 lb. soap.

54th Mass. Regiment. — 105 pairs mittens.

55th ,, ,, 12 flannel shirts, 12 pairs flannel drawers, 12 pairs socks, 12 sheets, 7 pillows, 7 pillow-cases.

Home for Discharged Soldiers, and other Hospitals in Boston. — Pickles, preserves, fresh fruit, 12 cotton shirts, 41 flannel shirts, 3 pairs flannel drawers, 3 pairs socks, 2 pairs slippers, 1 wrapper.

St. James Hospital, New Orleans. — 3 cases lint, 1 game.

Troops on Long Island. — 175 pairs cotton drawers, 175 cotton shirts, 30 wrappers, 35 bed-sacks, 24 pairs mittens.

Camp Meigs, Readville. — 12 pairs socks, 12 flannel shirts, towels, pillow-cases, &c.

Artillery Camp, Readville. — 187 pairs mittens.

Cavalry Camp, Saratoga. — Bandages.

Hickman Hospital, Kentucky. — 1 case of books.

Hospital Car. — 24 pairs slippers, 12 wrappers, 24 handkerchiefs, 24 caps, 24 towels, 12 pairs socks.

St. Louis. — 41 cases lint, &c., 344 pillow-cases.

Adams & Co., for Gettysburg. — 12 cases lint, &c.

Individual Soldiers. — 10 cotton shirts, 35 pairs socks, 8 pairs cotton drawers, 7 handkerchiefs, 2 cotton-flannel shirts, 10 pairs cotton-flannel drawers, 10 towels, 28 pairs flannel drawers, 40 flannel shirts, 4 pairs mittens, 5 pairs slippers, 6 sheets, old clothing.

I have to report that the following pamphlets have been distributed during the past year, by this Association.

Dr. Hosmer's Report	1,000	copies.
What they have to do who stay at home	2,000	,,
Mr. Bright's Speech	2,500	,,
Gen. Rosecrans's Letter	1,500	,,
Pittsburg-Branch Report	500	,,
On Correspondence	300	,,
Scripsi, a letter	350	,,
Dr. Bellows's Letter to Philadelphia	600	,,
Stille's, How a Free People Conduct a Long War	250	,,
Care for the Wounded	125	,,
J. F. W. Ware's, Our Hospitals, and Men in Them	1,500	,,
The Lord will Provide	1,100	,,
Three Weeks at Gettysburg	2,300	,,
New-York Correspondence	950	,,
Special Relief Department	1,500	,,
Dr. Jenkins's Letter	960	,,
Chaplain Quint's Letter	1,500	,,
Annual Report for 1862	3,500	,,
Monthly Reports	8,300	,,
Sanitary Reporters	2,550	,,
Sanitary Bulletins	2,580	,,
No. 40	169	,,
,, 48	500	,,
,, 52	500	,,
,, 59	100	,,
,, 64	150	,,
,, 68	1,500	,,
,, 70	1,500	,,
,, 71	250	,,
,, 72	1,000	,,
,, 75	214	,,
Total pamphlets distributed	41,748	,,

Respectfully submitted, by

A. P. ROGERS,

Committee on Distribution of Pamphlets.

Second Annual Report of the Industrial Committee.

DECEMBER 12, 1863.

We have cut, since Jan. 1, 1863,—

456	pairs slippers.	810	cotton shirts.
5,048	,, cotton-flannel drawers.	5,163	pairs cotton drawers.
516	patterns.	3,995	sheets.
3,817	pairs flannel drawers.	12	pillow-cases.
4,368	flannel shirts.	661	towels.
3,078	bed-sacks.	586	slings.
212	pillow-sacks.		

Whole number of pieces cut, 28,722.

Cash spent, since Jan. 1, 1863,—

For trimmings	$472.51
,, cotton-flannel	3,333.00
,, cotton	7,186.34
,, flannel	11,941.72
,, silecia	503.38
,, bed-sacking	3,224.97
,, Towelling	99.75
Total	26,761.69

All of which is respectfully submitted, by

MRS. F. W. ANDREWS,
Chairman.

The NEW-ENGLAND WOMEN'S AUXILIARY ASSOCIATION (*Branch of U. S. Sanitary Commission*)
in account, to Dec. 12, 1863, *with* GEO. HIGGINSON, *Treasurer.*

Dr.

To Cash paid —	
For materials for garments, bedsacks, &c.	$29,038.11
,, hospital stores	25,179.66
,, blankets and comforters	6,098.50
,, shoes and slippers, for hospital use	1,646.70
,, freight	1,808.06
,, truckage and cooperage	706.65
,, advertising, printing, and stationery	783.48
,, postage stamps	467.72
,, travelling expenses of Vermont agent	127.96
,, wages of porter	450.00
,, office expenses	1,286.93
Balance to new account	283.95
	$67,877.72

Cr.

By Balance last account, rendered Dec. 12, 1862	$1,732.81
Cash received since	
From sundry individuals, societies, and associations	52,866.81
,, fairs, theatricals, concerts, and other entertainments	8,999.65
,, J. H. Wolcott, Treasurer of Boston Branch U. S. Sanitary Commission	500.00
,, the Treasurer of Young-Men's Christian Association	1,779.00
,, sundry religious societies	1,999.45
	$67,877.72
By balance, in hands of Treasurer	$283.95

Errors excepted.

GEO. HIGGINSON,
Treasurer.

BOSTON, Dec. 12, 1863.

No. 10.

BRANCH OF SANITARY COMMISSION.

THIRD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NEW-ENGLAND WOMEN'S AUXILIARY ASSOCIATION,

No. 18 WEST STREET,

BOSTON.

BOSTON:
PRENTISS & DELAND, PRINTERS,
40 CONGRESS, CORNER OF LINDALL STREET.
1865.

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CONNECTICUT.

Hartford — Mrs. S. J. Cowen.

REPORT.

The third year of our work has ended. The account is balanced; the record is closed. The trials, the joys, the golden opportunities, have gone, never to return. God's smile has blessed every earnest endeavor, crowning it with its full measure of success. He alone knows and judges the motives that have guided every heart: we deal only with the results. These stand before us in two-fold form. First, in the experience that has been gained through varied failure and success: let us weigh it well, that another year may find us all wiser and stronger for the lessons of the past, more conscious of our duty, and more determined to perform it. Second, in the material results, which are to be estimated by figures, and which we submit in the statistical tables appended hereto, to which we ask particular attention. They show that a very large and valuable work has been done by the New-England Branch of the Sanitary Commission in eighteen hundred and sixty-four. Has the work been large enough? Let hundreds of soldiers, sick, wounded, scurvy-stricken, answer. Has the work been large enough? Let the wealth, the peace, the prosperity of New England make second reply. The double testimony is "No!" Great and generous as has been the bounty, it has left us rich; it has left many a suffering soldier poor. Such is the plain, simple truth. We hope — let us pray and labor too — to have a better record twelve months from to-day.

Perhaps the most useful question we can ask at the beginning of a new year of service is, —

"What obstacles exist, that may be removed to make the way more clear for the future?"

Among them, we have still to note a certain amount of indifference to the sufferings of our army; but this is not very formidable. The responsive hearts in our community greatly outnumber the indifferent; though unfortunately, in many cases, the latter class is the most able, pecuniarily, to do a large share of the work. A second obstacle is the great ignorance of vast numbers of people as to the real needs of the soldier, and the power of the Sanitary Commission to meet these needs in the best possible way, at the least cost in money, and with the least likelihood of waste of the valuable supplies prepared with such care and devotion in our homes. It is very difficult to meet and enlighten this ignorance. Busy in the pursuits of peace, blessed with comfort, — yes, with abundance, — out of sight of the battle-fields and devastation of the South, beyond the reach of the roar of artillery, is it strange that we cannot fully conceive of what they mean? True, the facts that are before us seem plain enough almost to rouse the dead; but these facts are only a very small part of the great account; and imagination refuses to picture to us the horrible, the absolutely inconceivable, sum-total of misery. This indifference and this ignorance we have encountered from the very first. We see no reason to think them increasing.

But a far more important hinderance to this work of relief for our sick and wounded soldiers lies in the wide-spread misunderstanding that exists, of the value and the work of the two commissions, — the "Sanitary" and the "Christian." It is a misunderstanding that is paralyzing activity everywhere in New England; dividing where there should be union, increasing expense where the strictest economy should be studied, and lessening the value of supplies that ought to be regarded as a sacred trust, to be religiously used for the best benefit of the neediest men. We speak very soberly; we know just what these words mean. Every one of them is true.

At the beginning of the war, the Sanitary Commission was commissioned by Government to look after the welfare of the soldiers and sailors of our army. At once it began thoroughly to systematize

the work; covering the whole field with its blessed agency; scorning all divisions of state, party, color, or creed, knowing only humanity needing comfort, care, relief. Its agents, in the very beginning of the work, were selected, as they have been ever since, for their virtue as well as for their ability. They were instructed to observe certain regulations of service: these included then, and have always included, ministrations to the body, the mind, the heart, and the soul. Was a man hungry? Give him bread. Was he naked? Clothe him with garments made by loving hands for his use. Was he homesick? Cheer him with hopeful thoughts of loved ones and of home; write the letter that his hands were too feeble to indite; occupy his mind with books fitted to strengthen his courage and his faith; pray with him; sing hymns of comfort by his bedside; open to him the fountains of blessing and support found in the one precious book; stand by him when all earthly things were vanishing, and help him to enter life eternal in faith, in hope, in peace. Think of it, women of New England! Could a name make such work more Christian? To do this Christian work were men of every creed, ministers of all denominations, laymen of every party and church. To order and regulate the whole were laymen and clergymen, also of all denominations and parties, not selected because one was a bishop, another a reverend doctor, but chosen because they were known of all men to be able, earnest, wise Christian patriots and philanthropists. Is more possible? Truly, we should like to find perfection in the officers and agents of the Sanitary Commission; but not until other men are perfect have we a right to claim it of them. Until then, we find there all we have a right to ask; namely, sincere devotion to God and humanity, and an eagerness to have errors and mistakes pointed out, in order to an immediate correction of every one.

While this great system was going on successfully, daily growing in usefulness, daily improving its modes of action, a new association was formed, called the "Christian Commission." What was its object? It was to supplement one part of the Chaplaincy of the army, by furnishing the men with preaching and other verbal re-

ligious instruction, and circulating among them the Bible and "Evangelical" books and tracts. It has never claimed wholly to supplement the Chaplaincy of the army by providing for each man such religious reading as he prefers in the sincerity of his own peculiar faith: giving Roman-Catholic books and Bibles to our devout Roman Catholics; Universalist comfort to the conscientious believers in that creed; and so on, according to each individual need. That would have been indeed supplementing the chaplains' work; presenting not, it is true, any special dogma or doctrine, but Christ's own broad principles, on which devout and earnest men in every sect will agree; and, beyond that, aiding each man to find his support and enlightenment where best he can, — this man in the teachings of Fenelon, that man in Calvin or Luther, or elsewhere. People of free New England, where stand in every village, side by side, the churches and chapels of differing sects, would you not furnish to every soldier of your noble army the religious light suited to his own vision? We can conceive of no answer but an unhesitating "Yes!" sounding from every church, of every denomination of Christians, all over our land.

The Sanitary Commission, in every year of its work, has asked persons of all denominations to send to it such books and tracts as they were willing to bestow; and it has carried to the army all these varieties of religious reading, hoping thus to meet the wants of all. Yea, more: when chaplains have called for books of special sects, it has taken pains to procure for each the very kind particularly desired.

But it keeps distinct the needs of the body and the needs of the soul. It counts the supplies of clothing, bedding, and food, that your hands have generously prepared, a sacred trust to be bestowed upon the men who need just these things to keep them from freezing, from starving, from dying. It carries on its work in the most thorough business way, — taking account of every gift, even the humblest; assorting the various articles, that nothing but shirts may be sent where nothing else is needed, that socks may go to the barefooted, and food to the hungry men; seeing no other prin-

ciple of justice in the matter. It has now an organization as broad as the battle-ground of our nation, covering every detail of service, whether distribution of supplies, agencies for pensions, back pay, and the correction of faulty papers, homes, lodges, hospital cars, or whatever else it may be. And we claim for it that it has performed its work exceeding well. We know it makes mistakes, for it is not divine: but we also know that for breadth of humanity and Christianity it cannot be surpassed; for it lays its whole life open to the criticism of all mankind, and amends every error as soon as it is pointed out.

For these reasons, women of New England, we ask for your unvarying, your hearty, your entire support, so far as the bestowment of your supplies is concerned. No other agency can use them as favorably as the Sanitary Commission, unless it has as thorough a system of homes, lodges, pension and pay agencies, hospital cars, and other detailed arrangements. Think of the impossibility of establishing two such systems; think of the ruinous cost; think of the miserable multiplication of labor, where simplicity is cheap and wholesome and efficient. There is no need of a second agency to give increase of bodily comfort; for the agents of the Sanitary Commission are on every field, and in every section of country, with their storehouses open to the agents of the "Christian Commission," that their goods may be freely used where bodily need exists. Should garments ever be used for any other purpose? Does not the intense bodily suffering from cold and sickness, all over our land, sanctify the people's gifts in material supplies?

A week ago, there met in this office more than two hundred women, representing a large number of the most active and influential Soldiers' Aid Societies in New England. They came to consult together about this work of soldiers' relief, and to gain and impart such information as should lead to greater efficiency in the future. Many points of interest were discussed and settled. Rev. Dr. Marks, known not only as the author of the "Peninsula Campaign," but longer and better known as a clergyman of the old

Presbyterian school, an army chaplain from the beginning of the war, and a wise, efficient worker for the soldiers' good, was present, and gave his experience of the Sanitary and the Christian Commissions. Rev. Mr. Marsh, of the Presbyterian Church, added his testimony. Amy Bradley — whose name calls forth blessings from thousands of soldiers who have felt her sympathy and known her tender care for nearly four years — came, and thrilled the hearts of all who heard her, by her simple, womanly story of soldier-life as she has seen it, first from that wretched place, "Camp Misery," afterward Camp Convalescent, now Rendezvous of Distribution, a comfortable, happy home for many thousand men. She told how Government recognized the need of such an agency as hers, doing work that itself cannot do with its great system of rules, which must be inflexible, or chaos would come again. She told us what this exceptional work is. Would that every woman in the land could have heard her words, as she touched rapidly the principal points of interest! though, as she said, the half could not be told, for every day brought a new experience that must be met according to individual requirement and great principles, and not according to definite rules. Like the mother's work at home, who will tell just what that is, or is to be?

But the burden of the whole discussion at the meetings, the question on every tongue, was, "Why cannot the two commissions agree to divide their work, the one undertaking the supply and general-relief department; the other, the spiritual needs of the men?" God knows there is work enough for both, they said; work that cannot be well done unless distinctly divided at the foundation, and then conducted harmoniously in all its details. Let the Christian Commission receive ample support in money, Bibles, tracts, and other books; let the Sanitary Commission receive all the supplies, — its channels are large enough to convey all at the smallest possible expenditure for transportation and distribution; then let the agents of both work everywhere, as they do all over the West, in perfect harmony, for the good of the men. If the agents of the Christian Commission find men suffering for want of

clothes and food, the stores of the Sanitary Commission are always open to them, to use in common with the agents of the Sanitary Commission. "But," said a delegate, "the agents of the Christian Commission want supplies to make their own work more attractive." Ah! people of New England, is that the way you want your precious stores used? Have you toiled day after day to fill your box with articles of necessity and comfort for perishing men, coming unclad from rebel prisons, shaking with cold under shelter-tents, or tentless after the battle, and will you have them used for any other than those who are suffering for want of just such things? No! Your good sense cries out against it, your warm hearts will not have it so; and by and by your practical hands will refuse to give their services for such results. It may be very true that a man going to preach the gospel may not find a ready welcome among the men most needing to be turned from the error of their ways. But in every camp there are godly men: why should he not seek these first, and through them find a way to the hearts of the indifferent and the wicked? If he is a faithful servant, he will soon find a way to do his Master's work: for "yet there is room;" yet there are hungry, needy souls waiting to be saved. Oh! give them comfort, give them hope; show them whither to turn, and how to take the steps; and there will be little difficulty in making our noble army, soldiers of Christ. The agents of the Christian Commission tell us they find the fields white unto harvest: let them do the blessed work of gathering in the fruit; let us, at home, support them in it; but let us, with one voice, claim that our clothes and food shall go where clothes and food are needed, and never once be used as a charm to draw men to listen to the words and the prayers of any: the power of the preacher must be sufficient for that work, or he is not fit to deal with souls.

Friends, there are not yet garments enough for all who need them. Does not this fact consecrate the labor of our hands?

The year just past has brought us into the same kindly relations with many people as its predecessors had done. The gentlemen of the Gas Company and of the Savings Bank have generously given

us the free use of the convenient and delightful rooms we occupy. The railroad, express, and telegraph companies have steadily lent us helping hands. The *Evening Transcript* has done us constant and most acceptable service; and, in times of special need, other newspapers have answered our numerous requests. Many a carter has refused to receive pay for bringing or carrying our boxes, wishing to do his share for the soldiers, from whose suffering he is spared. We seldom make a purchase without receiving some deduction, often a very large one, from the bill. In fact, it would be far easier to tell who is unfriendly than to count our friends; for they are countless and unwearying. We thank them, every one, with all the heartiness and sincerity of which we are capable. We count it all honor to be thus substantially recognized as the representatives of the soldiers and sailors of our army.

A new year is before us. It opens with glorious promise; but it must, inevitably, lead through darkness and suffering. How shall we meet them? Shall we accept the work that Grant and Sherman and Thomas are laying out for us? It will not be small. Let us count well the cost. Then let those who are ready join hands to labor till the end.

Respectfully presented to their fellow-workers by

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

DECEMBER 19, 1864.

THIRD

Annual Report of the Industrial Committee.

DECEMBER 12, 1864.

The following articles have been cut since Dec. 12, 1863: —

Flannel drawers	9,677
Flannel shirts	9,822
Slippers	1,498
Bed-sacks	5,182
Pillow-sacks	2,790
Cotton shirts	43
Towels	361
Sheets	5,836
Pillow-cases	25
Patterns	431
Cotton drawers	3,999
	39,664

Cash spent for materials since Dec. 12, 1863: —

Trimmings	$993 28
Flannel	27,487 44
Silesia	1,198 03
Bed-sacking	8,419 97
Cotton	10,205 19
Cotton-flannel	21 49
	$48,325 40

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MRS. F. W. ANDREWS,

Chairman.

The New-England Women's Auxiliary Association (*Branch of U. S. Sanitary Commission*) *in Account, to Dec.* 12, 1864, *with* Geo. Higginson, *Treasurer.*

Dr.

To Cash paid (under vote of this Association, passed Jan. 11, 1864)		
To Geo. T. Strong, Treasurer Central Sanitary Commission	$50,000 00	
" J. H. Wolcott, Treasurer Special Relief Rooms, Kingston Street, Boston	10,000 00	
		$60,000 00
To Cash paid, during the year, —		
For Materials, Flannels, Cottons, Linens, &c.		50,304 22
" Hospital Stores: —		
Sundries	$23,598 21	
Onions	1,488 60	
		25,086 81
" Blankets and Comforters		16,307 81
" Shoes and Slippers		12,759 75
" Freight		2,591 58
" Truckage and Cooperage		962 64
" Advertising, Printing, Stationery, &c.		813 85
" Clothing		738 50
" Books		182 94
" Insurance: — Fire $40 00. Marine $562 25		602 25
" Postage Stamps		520 00
" Office Expenses, including Porter's Wages		2,317 40
" Repairs on Rooms — Summer Street and West Street		639 99
" Expenses of Travelling Agents		1,174 57
" Expenses of Delegates to Washington in January last		113 08
Balance to new account		4,791 49
		$179,906 88

Cr.

By Balance last account, rendered Dec. 12, 1863	$283 95
Cash received during the year —	
From F. W. Andrews, Treasurer, — net proceeds of Fair at Music Hall	145,950 85
" Sundry individuals, societies, and associations	22,544 42
" Fairs, Theatrical, Musical, and other Entertainments	7,175 02
" Sundry Religious Societies, &c.	2,326 94
" Interest on Loans	1,625 70
	$179,906 88

By Balance in hands of Treasurer $4,791 49

Boston, Dec. 12, 1864.

Errors Excepted.

G. Higginson, *Treasurer.*

Statement of Monthly Receipts and Payments, for the Year Ending December 12, 1864.

Receipts. 1864.				*Payments (Ordinary).* 1864.			
Month Ending		January 12	$132,546 13	Month Ending		January 12	$8,563 93
"	"	February 12	16,942 98	"	"	February 12	8,976 39
"	"	March 12	1,437 76	"	"	March 12	9,903 05
"	"	April 12	1,042 43	"	"	April 12	7,160 96
"	"	May 12	2,354 82	"	"	May 12	8,822 76
"	"	June 12	4,558 45	"	"	June 12	16,836 15
"	"	July 12	3,398 55	"	"	July 12	20,002 54
"	"	August 12	1,289 58	"	"	August 12	17,973 88
"	"	September 12	4,123 37	"	"	September 12	1,672 67
"	"	October 12	3,609 67	"	"	October 12	2,916 36
"	"	November 12	3,243 69	"	"	November 12	7,064 29
"	"	December 12	5,075 50	"	"	December 12	5,222 41
			$179,622 93				$115,115 39

I have to report that the following pamphlets have been distributed during the past year by this Association: —

	COPIES.
Sanitary Bulletins	39,237
Sanitary Reporters	6,731
Monthly Reports	16,947
Special Relief Department, Boston, Annual Report	1,887
Special Relief Department, Boston, Quarterly Report	1,552
No. 69, and Supplement	1,103
No. 77	2,481
No. 78	1,921
No. 80	1,388
Second Annual Report	2,733
Third Semi-Annual W. C. R. Association, New York	208
Report of North-western Branch	100
Letter of Dr. Wolcott to the Cleveland Branch	1,600
"Three weeks at Gettysburg"	707
"The Lord will provide"	400
"How can we best help our camps and hospitals?"	25
Narrative of privations and sufferings of U. S. officers and soldiers as prisoners of war	124
"A Visit to Belle Plain"	295
History of the Sanitary Commission	10
Letter from Dr. J. F. Jenkins	476
Medical Monographs (1 set)	20
Total pamphlets distributed	79,945

Respectfully submitted by

I. E. GRAY,
Document Clerk.

DECEMBER 13, 1864.

	Sent to Hospitals in Washington, and Armies and Prisoners in Virginia.	To New York, for re-shipment South.	To Baltimore, for the Army of the Shenandoah.	To Annapolis, Md.	To Newbern, N. C.	To Martinsburg, Va.	To Beaufort, S. C.	To New Orleans, La.	To Lovell Hospital, Portsmouth Grove, R. I.	To Rooms for Special Relief, 76 Kingston Street, Boston.	Minor Distributions. (See next page.)	Total of distributions for the year ending Dec 12, 1864.
Cotton shirts	15,321	5,458	1,096		150	548	357	1,754	864	60	83	25,691
Cotton drawers, prs.	8,693	6,533	3,313		350			1,619		36	54	20,598
Flannel shirts	13,226	4,714	4,610			794	537	1,184		142	162	25,369
Flannel drawers, prs.	9,193	4,873	2,769				1,003	1,027		112	150	19,127
Cotton-flannel shirts	194											194
Cotton-flannel drawers, prs.	1,450	97	65						260			1,872
Stockings, prs.	13,788	4,000	5,393			771	562	291		150	143	25,098
Shoes and slippers	14,165	2,484	2,678	534			403	1,323		15	197	21,799
Linen Gaiters, prs.	680									20		700
Handkerchiefs	31,634	9,553	2,536	4,400		789		1,153		12	339	50,416
Mittens, wristers, & gloves, prs.	5,520	150									135	5,805
Wrappers	2,123	862					217	264	56	1	26	3,549
Caps, coats, &c.	1,270							110		12	15	1,407
Slings	2,464	1,243	425			196				476	104	4,908
Body bandages	517					73	127					717
Towels	23,054	6,975	1,177	2,457		498		725			437	35,323
Cushions, hop-pillows, &c.	6,120	4,411	1,000			389	525	354			26	12,825
Sheets	9,277	2,029	265		317		458	510		144		13,000
Quilts	3,905	900	800		200		100	600			55	6,560
Blankets	3,539		100		100		300	500		36	11	4,586
Bed-sacks	3,318	1,059	273		261		226	503		50	204	5,894
Pillow-sacks	966	986	173				466	475			30	3,096
Pillow-cases	6,364	2,087	438			567	412	638		144	12	10,662
Pillows	1,600	748	100				300			36	1	2,785

Straw, bales								12				12
Fans	7,248	201					800					8,249
Crutches and Canes	222								38	12	6	278
Bed-pans	109						20					129
Old clothing, cases	16	3	15	1			1					36
Lint and bandages, cases	272½	58	17	1		1			1	9	10	369½
White flannel, yds.	97											97
Books and pamphlets, cases	128	12	10		1	6	5	5			3	170
Cologne, baywater, &c., qts.	419½	10½	30				29	9				498
Medicines, cases	3	1					1					5
Med. Tubes	120											120
Surgical Instruments, cases							1					1
Wines and spirits, bottles	7,759	1,412	804				156	276			39	10,446
Sirups, shrubs, &c., bottles	284½	236	5				99					624½
	jars. lbs. boxes.	lbs.	bx. lbs.			lbs.	boxes.				lbs.	jars. lbs. boxes.
Jellies and preserves	155 1,249 15	49	1 102			397	4				23	155 1,820 20
Farinaceous, lbs.	7,229½	851	1,101		500		212	1,774				11.667½
	qts. Pt.	lbs. qts.				qts.	cases. qts.				qts.	case. qts.
Pickles	4,894 1	20 3,062	5,650			168	1 472				12	1 14,269
Tea, coffee, chocolate, &c., lbs.	8,355½	109½	461				213	940				10,079
	cans. lbs.											cans. lbs.
Beefstock, &c.	12 18							32				12 50
Condensed milk, lbs.	328	94	1,017		2			1,008				2,449
Dried fruits, lbs.	105,158	6,005	140				910	700				112,913
Tamarinds, lbs.	10	100										110
	cases. lbs.		lbs.									cases. lbs.
Fish and oysters	2 650		306									2 956
Sugar, lbs.	3,873	165	11				250					4,299
	lbs. bbls.	lbs	bbls.				lbs.	bbls.				bbls. lbs.
Crackers	533 349	52	6				1,900	25				380 2,485
Butter and cheese, lbs.	88		102				10					200
		kegs. qts.						lbs.				kegs. qts. lbs.
Fresh and canned fruits, qts.	5,389	3 102						480				3 5,491 480
Vegetables, bbls.	38	67½					28	100			4½	238
Herbs and hops, cases	6	6					1					13

	Sent to Hospitals in Washington, and Armies and Prisoners in Virginia.	To New York, for re-shipment South.	To Baltimore, for the Army of the Shenandoah.	To Annapolis, Md.	To Newbern, N. C.	To Martinsburg, Va.	To Beaufort, S. C.	To New Orleans, La.	To Lovell Hospital, Portsmouth Grove, R. I.	To Rooms for Special Relief, 76 Kingston Street, Boston.	Minor Distributions. (See next page.)	Total of distributions for the year ending Dec. 12, 1864.
Lemons, boxes	13											13
Ale and cider, pints	319	128	456				16				144	919
Vinegar, bbls.	5½						5					10½
Extract of ginger, bottles	602						cases. 2					cases. 2 / bottles. 602
Spices, lbs.	270	20					36					326
Soap and tallow, lbs.	1,309	119½			72	41½	15	cases. 2 / 60				cases. 2 / lbs. 1,617
Hospital furniture, cases	7	1					cases. 3	cases. 4				15
Camp-beds	2											2
Miscellaneous, viz. — Comfort-bags, needle-cases, pin-balls, ink, pencils, stationery, games, sponges, combs, brushes, netting, 50 yds. oiled silk, 50 yds. rubber cloth, washing-fluid, nutmeg-graters, and tobacco.	cases. 56	cases. 6 / 2,285		cases. 1		157	cases. 8	cases. 2			cases. 3	cases. 76 / 2,442
Special cases to various addresses	18		1					cases.				20

Dr. Page, Long Island. — 40 pairs slippers, 1 lot bandages.

20th Mass. Regiment. — 10 pairs mittens.

56th " " 20 pairs wristers, 56 pairs mittens, 225 towels, 1 flannel shirt, 2 pairs flannel drawers.

Colored Cavalry. — 24 pairs mittens, 41 bed-sacks, bandages, primers, pens, paper, slates.

Homes and Hospitals in Boston. — 1 pair slippers, 36 books, 14 cushions, 28 bottles cordial, 2 packages paper, &c., 4½ barrels vegetables, 144 bottles porter.

Readville Hospitals. — 36 pairs slippers, 161 bed-sacks, 3 barrels cotton and linen, 27 quilts, 6 blankets, 60 handkerchiefs, 31 pairs socks, 2 pairs crutches, 2 arm-slings, 4 pairs cotton-drawers, 30 cotton shirts.

United-States Steamers. — 31 pairs slippers, 5 pairs mittens, 39 flannel shirts, 33 pairs flannel drawers, 1 case bandages, 12 cushions, 11 bottles wine, 28 quilts, 5 blankets, 52 handkerchiefs, 34 pairs socks, 3 pillow-cases, 1 wrapper, 11 lbs. jelly.

Fort Warren. — 24 pairs slippers, 12 flannel shirts, 12 pairs socks, 12 wrappers, 12 lbs. jelly, 12 quarts pickles.

Hospital Car. — Bandages, 12 handkerchiefs, 9 pillow-cases.

J. Dukehart, for Hospitals in Baltimore, Md. — 12 pairs slippers, 12 towels, 12 handkerchiefs, 12 pairs socks, 50 pairs cotton drawers, 50 cotton shirts, 12 wrappers.

Martinsburg, Va. — Vaccine virus.

Mayor Fay, of the Auxiliary Corps. — 50 pairs slippers, 1 case books and pamphlets, 200 towels, 100 flannel shirts, 100 pairs flannel drawers, comfort bags, &c., 200 handkerchiefs, 50 pairs socks, 100 arm-slings, 13 caps, 30 pillow-sacks.

Individual Soldiers. — 3 pairs slippers, 9 pairs flannel drawers, 10 flannel shirts, 2 bed-sacks, bandages, 3 handkerchiefs, 4 pairs socks, 1 pair crutches, 2 arm-slings, 3 cotton shirts, 1 pair cotton-flannel drawers, 1 coat, 1 blouse.

TOWNS CONTRIBUTING IN 1864.

MAINE.

Abbot,
Addison Pt.
Ashland,
Athens,
Atkinson,
Auburn,
Augusta,

Bangor,
Beddington,
Belfast,
Belmont,
Benton,
Bethel,
Biddeford,
Bingham,
Bowerbank,
Bradford,
Bremen,
Brewer,
Brooksville,
Brownville,

Calais,
Camden,
Camel,
Canaan,
Castine,
Centre Montville,
Centre Sidney,
Charleston,
Cherryfield,
Chester,
China,
Columbia,
Columbia Falls,

Danville,
Deerfield,
Dennysville,
Dover,
Dresden,
Durham,

Eastport,
East Machias,
East New Portland,
East Pittston,
East Searsport,
Ellsworth,
Exeter,

Fayette,
Fort Fairfield,
Foxcroft,
Frankfort,
Freedom,
Friendship,

Gardiner,
Garland,
Gorham,
Gouldsboro',
Goulds Village,
Greene,

Hallowell,
Hancock,
Harrington,
Hermon,
Hiram,
Howland,

Jonesboro',

Kenduskeag,
Kennebec Village,
Kennebunk,
Kent's Hill,
Kittery,

Lagrange,
Lee,
Lewiston,
Liberty,
Lincoln,
Litchfield Corner,
Little River Village,
Lowell,
Lyndon,

Machias,
Marion,
Marshfield,
Medford,
Mercer,
Millbridge,
Milford,
Milltown,
Milo,
Monmouth,
Monson,
Montville,
Morrill,
Mt. Desert,

North Auburn,
North Livermore,
North Montville,
North Orrington,
North Perry,
North Prospect,
North Windham,
Norway,

Orrington,
Orono,
Oxford,

Palermo,
Palmyra,
Parkman,
Passadumkeag,
Patten,
Penobscot,
Perry,
Pittsfield,
Plymouth,
Portland,
Presque Isle,
Prospect Ferry,

Readfield,
Richmond,
Robbinston,
Rockland,
Rockport,

Sabattusville,
Saco,
Sandford,
Searsport,
Sidney,
Skowhegan,
Solon,
South Berwick,
South Limington,
South Paris,
South Robbinston,
South Sebec,
Springfield,
Starks,
Steuben,
Stockton,
Swanville,

Thorndike,
Turner,

Union,

Wales,
Waterford,
Weld,
Wells,
Wesley,
West Auburn,
West Brookville,
West Camden,
West Gouldsboro',
West Winterport,
Whitefield,
Winterport,
Wiscasset.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Amherst,
Ashuelot,

Bethlehem,
Boscawen,

Canaan,
Canaan Factory,
Charlestown,
Chelmsford,
Claremont,

Danville,
Derry,

Dublin,

East Canaan,
East Weare,
East Jaffrey,
Epping,
Exeter,

Fitzwilliam,

Gilsum,
Goffstown,
Greenfield,
Greenland,
Groton,

Hancock,
Hillsboro',
Hollis,

Jaffrey,

Keene,

Lancaster,
Lempster,
Littleton,

Meredith,
Meredith Village,
Milford,
Milton,
Monroe,

Nashua,
Nelson,
New Alstead,
New Boston,
New Market,
North Conway,
North Weare,

Peterboro',
Piermont,
Plymouth,
Portsmouth,

Richmond,
Rochester,
Rye,

Salem,
South New Market,
Springfield,
Stratham,
Sugar Hill,
Sullivan,
Surrey,

Templeton,

Unity,

Walpole,

Wakefield,
Weare,
West Lebanon,
Wilton,
Winchester.

VERMONT.

Addison,
Albany,
Andover,
Arlington,
Ascutneyville,

Bakersfield,
Barnard,
Barton,
Barton Landing,
Bellows Falls,
Benson,
Brandon,
Brattleboro',
Bridport,
Bristol,
Brownington,
Burlington,

Cabot,
Calais,
Cambridge,
Cambridgeport,
Castleton,
Cavendish,
Charleston,
Charlotte,
Chelsea,
Chester,
Clarendon,
Colchester,
Corinth,
Coventry,
Craftsbury,
Cuttingsville,

Danby,
Danville,
Derby,
Derby Centre,
Derby Line,
Dorset,

East Arlington,
East Barnham,
East Berkshire,
East Bethel,
East Burke,

East Calais,
East Clarendon,
East Corinth,
East Dorset,
East Fairfield,
East Guilford,
East Highgate,
Enosburg Centre,
Enosburg Falls,
East Orange,
East Poultney,
East Randolph,
East Rupert,
East St. Johnsbury,
East Westminster,
Essex Junction,

Factory,
Fairfax,
Fairfield,
Fairhaven,
Fairlee,
Fayetteville,
Felchville,
Ferrisburg,
Fletcher,

Gassett's Station,
Georgia,
Grafton,
Grand Isle,
Guilford,

Hancock,
Hardwick,
Hartford,
Hartland,
Highgate,
Hinesburg,
Holland,
Hubbardston,
Hyde Park,

Ira,
Irasburg,
Isle la Motte,

Jacksonville,
Jamaica,
Jeffersonville,
Jericho Corners,
Johnson,

Landgrove,
Lanesville,
Londonderry,
Lowell,
Lower Waterford,
Ludlow,
Lyndon,

Manchester,
McIndoes Falls,
Mendon,
Middlebury,
Middletown,
Milton,
Milton Falls,
Monkton,
Montpelier,
Morgan,
Morristown,
Mount Holly,

New Haven,
Newport,
Newport Centre,
North Cambridge,
North Clarendon,
North Craftsbury,
North Springfield,
North Underhill,
Norwich,

Orange,
Orwell,

Painesville,
Panton,
Passumpsic,
Pawlet,
Peacham,
Peru,
Pittsford,
Pomfret,
Poultney,
Proctorsville,
Putney,

Queechy,

Randolph,
Readsboro',
Richmond,
Rochester,
Rockingham Meadows,
Rockingham Centre,
Rutland,
Ryegate,

Saint Alban's,
Saint Johnsbury,
Salisbury,
Sandgate,
Saxton's River,
Sharon,
Sheffield,
Shelburne,
Shelbune Falls,
Sheldon,
Sherburne,

Shoreham,
Shrewsbury,
South Boston,
South Chittenden,
South Londonderry,
South Strafford,
South Woodbury,
Springfield,
Starksboro',
Stockbridge,
Sudbury,
Sunderland,
Swanton,

Topsham,
Townshend,
Tunbridge,

Underhill,

Vergennes,
Vernon,

Wallingford,
Waterbury,
Waterford,
Waterville,
Weathersfield,
Weathersfield Centre,
West Addison,
West Arlington,
West Brattleboro',
West Calais,
West Charleston,
West Concord,
West Corinth,
Westfield,
Westford,
West Haven,
West Milton,
West Plainfield,
Weston,
West Paulet,
West Poultney,
West Randolph,
West Rutland,
West Topsham,
West Townshend,
West Westminster,
West Windsor,
Wheelock,
Whiting,
Williamsville,
Wilmington,
Windham,
Windsor,
Wolcott,
Woodstock.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Abington,
Abington Centre,
Acton,
Amesbury,
Andover,
Arlington Centre,
Ashfield,
Ashburnham,
Ashby,
Ashland,
Assabet,
Assonet,
Athol,
Athol Depot,
Attleboro',
Auburndale,

Barnstable,
Baldwinsville,
Barre,
Baynham,
Bellingham,
Belmont,
Belvedere,
Berkeley,
Berlin,
Bernardston,
Beverly,
Billerica,
Blackstone,
Bolton,
Boylston,
Braintree,
Brewster,
Bridgewater,
Brighton,
Brimfield,
Brookfield,
Brookline,
Burlington,

Cambridge,
Cambridgeport,
Canton,
Carver,
Centre Northbridge,
Centreville,
Chatham,
Chelmsford,
Chesterfield,
Chilmark,
Clifton Dale,
Cohasset,
Concord,
Cotuit,
Cotuit Port,

Dalton,
Danvers,
Dedham,
Deerfield,
Dighton,
Dorchester,
" Lower Mills,
Dover,
Dracut,
Dunstable,
Duxbury,

East Boston,
East Bridgewater,
East Cambridge,
East Granville,
East Medway,
Easton,
East Pembroke,
East Randolph,
East Saugus,
East Wareham,
East Walpole,
Edgartown,
Erving,
Essex,

Fairmount,
Fall River,
Falmouth,
Feltonville,
Fitchburg,
Florence,
Foxboro',
Framingham,

Georgetown,
Gerry,
Globe Village,
Gloucester,
Grafton,
Great Barrington,
Greenfield,
Groton,
Groton Centre,
Groton Junction,

Hadley,
Halifax,
Hanover,
Hardwick,
Harvard,
Harwichport,
Haverhill,
Hingham,
Hinsdale,
Holland,
Holliston,
Holmes Hole,
Hopkinton,
Hubbardston,

Ipswich,

Jamaica plain,
Joppa Village,

Kingston,

Lancaster,
Lanesville,
Lawrence,
Leominster,
Lexington,
Leyden,
Lincoln,
Lincoln Centre,
Littleton,
Lowell,
Lunenburg,
Lynn,

Malden,
Manchester,
Mansfield,
Marblehead,
Marion,
Marlboro',
Marshfield,
Marston's Mills,
Mattapan,
Mattapoiset,
Medfield,
Mendon,
Middleboro',
Middlefield,
Middleton,
Middlesex Village,
Milford,
Millbury,
Mill River Village,
Milton,
Milton Hill,
Montague,
Myricks,
Myricksville,

Nahant,
Nantucket,
Natick,
Needham,
Neponset,

New Bedford,
New Braintree,
Newburyport,
New Marlboro',
New Salem,
Newton,
Newton Corner,
Newton Lower Falls,
Newton Upper Falls,
Newtonville,
North Abington,
North Adams,
Northampton,
North Andover,
North Attleboro',
North Billerica,
Northboro',
Northbridge,
North Bridgewater,
North Brookfield,
North Cambridge,
North Chelsea,
North Easton,
North Leominster,
North Leverett,
North Marshfield,
North Rehoboth,
North Scituate,
North Sharon,
North Woburn,
North Wrentham,

Orange,
Orleans,
Osterville,
Oxford Village,

Paxton,
Pembroke,
Pepperell,
Petersham,
Philipston,
Pigeon Cove,
Pocasset,
Princeton,
Provincetown,

Quincy,

Randolph,
Raynham,
Reading,
Readville,
Rehoboth,
Rockport,
Rowe,
Roxbury,

Salem,
Salisbury,
Sandwich,
Saugus Centre,
Scituate,
Scotland,
Sharon,
Sheffield,
Shelburne,
Shelburne Falls,
Sherburne,
Shirley,
Shirley Village,
Shrewsbury,
Somerset,
Somerville,
South Abington,
South Adams,
South Ashfield,
South Berlin,
Southboro',
South Boston,
Southbridge,
South Danvers,
South Dedham,
South Framingham,
South Groton,
South Hanover,
South Harwich,
South Hingham,
South Milford,
South Natick,
South Royalston,
South Scituate,
South Somerset,
South Sterling,
South Weymouth,
South Stoughton,
Stow,
Sudbury,
Sudbury Centre,
Swampscott,
Swanzey Village,

Taunton,
Templeton,
Tewksbury,
Thompsonville,
Tolland,
Townshend Harbor,
Tyngsboro',
Upton,
Uxbridge.

Walpole,
Waltham,
Ware,
Wareham,
Warren,
Watertown,
Warwick,
Wayland,
Weir Village,
West Amesbury,
Westboro',
West Bridgewater,
West Brookfield,
West Boylston,
West Cambridge,
West Dedham,
West Dracut,
Westfield,
West Fitchburg,
Westford,
West Hingham,
West Medford,
Westminster,
West Newton,
Weston,
West Roxbury,
West Scituate,
West Tisbury,
Westville,
Whitonsville,
Williamstown,
Winchendon,
Winchester,
Woburn,
Woburn Centre,
Worcester,
Wrentham,

Yarmouth Port.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hartford, Conn.,
Providence, R. I.,
Titusville, Penn.,
Eaton Corner, C. E.,
Stanstead, C. E.,
Glasgow, Scotland,
Fayal,
California.

New Bedford,
New Braintree,
Newburyport,
New Marlboro',
New Salem,
Newton,
Newton Corner,
Newton Lower Falls,
Newton Upper Falls,
Newtonville,
North Abington,
North Adams,
Northampton,
North Andover,
North Attleboro',
North Billerica,
Northboro',
Northbridge,
North Bridgewater,
North Brookfield,
North Cambridge,
North Chelsea,
North Easton,
North Leominster,
North Leverett,
North Marshfield,
North Rehoboth,
North Scituate,
North Sharon,
North Woburn,
North Wrentham,

Orange,
Orleans,
Osterville,
Oxford Village,

Paxton,
Pembroke,
Pepperell,
Petersham,
Philipston,
Pigeon Cove,
Pocasset,
Princeton,
Provincetown,

Quincy,

Randolph,
Raynham,
Reading,
Readville,
Rehoboth,
Rockport,
Rowe,
Roxbury,

Salem,
Salisbury,
Sandwich,
Saugus Centre,
Scituate,
Scotland,
Sharon,
Sheffield,
Shelburne,
Shelburne Falls,
Sherburne,
Shirley,
Shirley Village,
Shrewsbury,
Somerset,
Somerville,
South Abington,
South Adams,
South Ashfield,
South Berlin,
Southboro',
South Boston,
Southbridge,
South Danvers,
South Dedham,
South Framingham,
South Groton,
South Hanover,
South Harwich,
South Hingham,
South Milford,
South Natick,
South Royalston,
South Scituate,
South Somerset,
South Sterling,
South Weymouth,
South Stoughton,
Stow,
Sudbury,
Sudbury Centre,
Swampscott,
Swanzey Village,

Taunton,
Templeton,
Tewksbury,
Thompsonville,
Tolland,
Townshend Harbor,
Tyngsboro',
Upton,
Uxbridge.

Walpole,
Waltham,
Ware,
Wareham,
Warren,
Watertown,
Warwick,
Wayland,
Weir Village,
West Amesbury,
Westboro',
West Bridgewater,
West Brookfield,
West Boylston,
West Cambridge,
West Dedham,
West Dracut,
Westfield,
West Fitchburg,
Westford,
West Hingham,
West Medford,
Westminster,
West Newton,
Weston,
West Roxbury,
West Scituate,
West Tisbury,
Westville,
Whitonsville,
Williamstown,
Winchendon,
Winchester,
Woburn,
Woburn Centre,
Worcester,
Wrentham,

Yarmouth Port.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Providence, R. I.,
Titusville, Penn.,
Eaton Corner, C. E.,
Stanstead, C. E.,
Glasgow, Scotland,
Fayal,
California.